8. H. KAUPPMANN, President. New York Office: Tribune Building.
Chicago Office: Tribune Building.

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e Evening Star

No. 15,522.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1902-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

SETTLING DISPUTES

Agreement Between Miners and Operators.

THE CONFERENCE TODAY

MINERS' PRESIDENT MEETS WAYNE MacVEAGH.

In Accord on Main Features-Details Yet to Be Arranged-Conces-

sions to Employes.

Indications point to a complete and early settlement of the differences between the United Mine Workers of America and the operators of the coal mines in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. This agreement will be independent of the result of the findings of the arbitration commission appointed by President Roosevelt.

An important conference between former Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, nominally representing the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal Company, but believed to be representing generally the other big operators, including the railroad companies interested, and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and Mr. Charles S. Darrow and Mr. Henry Demorest Lloyd of his counsel was held today in room 112 of the New Willard Hotel.

The conference, which began about 10 o'clock, adjourned at 1 o'clock for luncheon. Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon Mr. MacVeagh returned to the room and the conference was resumed. After Mr. MacVeagh's departure from the room for his luncheon Mr. Darrow said that the main features of the proposed settlement had been agreed upon and that minor details were now being considered.

While neither of the parties who particlpated in the conference could be induced to tell the basis of settlement, preferring to wait until the papers are duly signed, it is understood that the miners will be granted a nine-hour day of work and an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

Arrival of President Mitchell.

President Mitchell arrived in the city over the Pennsylvania railroad at 7:30 this morning, and went at once to Fritz Reuter's Hotel, where he had breakfast. Accompanying him on the journey from Scranton were his private secretary, Miss Monis; Mr. C. S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, who had represented the United Mine Workers before the anthracite coal strike commission hearing at Scranton; Mr. Henry Demorest Floyd of Chicago, the wellknown political scientist and author, and Mr. Kellogg Deuland, a sociologist of Boston, who is devoting much attention to the dispute between the United Mine Workers and the operaors in the anthracite region. President Mitchell wore a black overcoat and a large felt hat of the same color. The mental strain of the last seven months does not seem to have told to any considerable degree upon either his physical or mental condition. As he came from the breakfast room he grasped cordially the hand of an Evening Star reporter.
"What is the nature of today's confer-

ence with Mr. MacVeagh, Mr. Mitchell?" 'I think you know as much about it as I

he replied, good-naturedly. "The public is more than interested in everything that pertains to a complete and early settlement of the troubles beween the mine workers and operators, and anything you may have to say is of the utmost im-

"I appreciate it thoroughly." Mr. Mitchell "but there is absolutely nothing to say other than that we have been invited to meet Mr. MacVeagh here in Washing-

"Where will the conference be held?"

"That I cannot say. I have not seen Mr. MacVeagh yet." With this President Mitchell boarded ar venue car and went to the New Willard Hotel. Here he met Mr. Darrow for a few He also chatted briefly with a few friends who recognized him in the lobby. Among the distinguished persons in the lobby at the time were former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle and others, all of whom, with the exception of the last named, are in the city to attend the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Car-

negie Institution. Mr. MacVeagh was informed of the presence in the city of President Mitchell, and of the Jersey Central and Reading was telephoned that he would be at the hotel in in conference with them. The independent the course of half an hour. President Mitchell at 9:30 o'clock went to Mr. Dar-

Wayne MacVeagh Arrives. When Mr. MacVeagh arrived he was sur-

rounded by half a score or more of newspaper men, who sought information as to the conference. "It is not a conference," Mr. MacVeagh

replied to questions. We're going to have a little chat; that's all." He had no information about it to give out. "I guess you are mixed a little," he said.

with a smile. "You know I am here to at-tend the annual meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, which is held here at 10 o'clock. You know, I am a member of the board."

Mr. MacVeagh laughed heartily, and the newspaper men joined with him. He then entered the elevator carriage and went directly to Mr. Darrow's room. He shook hands with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Darrow and Mr. Lloyd; the door was closed after him, and the "chat" was begun.

An Hour's Conference.

Mr. MacVeagh was closeted with President Mitchell and his counsel for fully an hour, when he came from the room and went to a long-distance telephone booth on the first floor of the hotel. He was absent about ten minutes, and then returned to the conference. In a few minutes he again eft the conference room and went to the long-distance telephone. Returning to the second floor, he entered the room where the trustees of the Carnegie Institution

To the newspaper men who accosted him Mr. MacVeagh said that there might be something of interest to give out for publication a little later. The former gathered about Mr. Darrow's room awaiting the appearance of President Mitchell, or some one of his counsel who might be able to shed light on the probable result of the conference.

After a while Mr. MacVeagh returned to

Shortly before 1 o'clock the conference adjourned for luncheon, and the newspaper men were invited within. President Mitchell spoke to one or two of the men whom he had met at the hearing of the arbitration commission at Scranton, and shook hands with those whom he had not seen earlier in the day.

in the day. "I am afraid I shall not be able to give out anything definite, as I had intended," Mr. Darrow began. "The conference is not over. Mr. MacVeagh is coming back at 2 o'clock, and we shall confer again this "fearnoon"

"Did Mr. MacVeagh submit a proposi-

After seeing the tentative agreement suggested the railroad companies united in a gested the railroad companies united in a telegram to the strike commission, declaring that the general terms of the proposed settlement were agreeable. Mr. MacVeagh called attention to this telegram at this forenoon's conference, and emphasized the fact that the railroad companies were still of the same mind."

"Then what is to be understood this con-

"Then what is to be understood this conference is for?" was asked. "Nothing, except to go over the proposition back and forth."

tion back and forth."

"Is the basis a nine-hour day and a 10 per cent increase in wages?"

"I believe the general terms of the proposed settlement are practically known. The contention of the miners is known. There are little differences here and there that are necessary to be gone over. The operators would not feel like signing contract, neither would the United Mine Workers until everything all the details were ers, until everything, all the details, were thoroughly understood and settled." "Will anything be given out after the conference this afternoon?

Main Feature Agreed Upon.

"I don't think so. It may be necessary to have still another conference. The main features have been agreed upon and we are now considering the minor details."

"Suppose the miners and operators agree

independently of the strike commission; will the commission go on with its investiga-"The result of the agreement, with the terms, will be submitted to the commission

for its approval or disapproval. I do not see why the commission must not do other than go on with its work. President Roosevelt authorized the commission to make a thorough investigation and a full report."

President Mitchell stood leaning against

the dresser and listened with interest to the questions propounded by the newspaper men. Several times he was sought to answer a question, but each time he referred the interrogator to Mr. Darrow. President Mitchell was present at the con

ference this afternoon. He said that he should depart for Scranton this afternoon, but had not decided on the train. There is every reason to believe from the statements made by Mr. Darrow and other members of the party which accompanied President Mitchell to Washington, and from actions of Mr. MacVeagh as well, that a satisfactory ending to the troubles in the anthracite regions is only a few days off

As Mr. Darrow said, thoughtfully, before the conference was resumed this afternoon:
"I believe it is the beginning of the end."

Congressman Howell's Purpose. The following special dispatch was received from The Evening Star's correspondent at Scranton today:

SCRANTON, Pa., November 25.-John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, will be asked to make a big sacrifice of the immediate interests of his or-ganization in order that a far-reaching good to union labor throughout the country may be accomplished. Representative-elect Howell of this city has been urged by some of the foremost

labor leaders to introduce a bill in the next Congress making the present strike com-mission permanent, and he has agreed to do this providing the miners refuse to sanction the movement now under way for a settlement of their differences with the coal companies outside the commission At a conference yesterday afternoon between Mr. Howell and President Mitchell, C. S. Darrow, chief counsel for the miners, and Henry D. Lloyd he outlined his attitude as follows:

"The strike commission, I think, was appointed by President Roosevelt to reveal the true conditions that existed in the mining regions. If there is anything in the way they conduct their business that the big coal companies do not warm the public to know, the public, through the commission, has a right to demand I do not know that the anthracite companies are violating the statutes of this state, but it has been said that they are, and I think the public has a right to determine this truth itself. The miners should not become a party to any

movement which would keep this truth from the public. "If this settlement outside and separate from the commission is arranged it will only defeat the real purposes of the strike commission. It is wrong and unjust and a body blow to the interests of successful arbitration in industrial disputes which may arise in the future. I am anxious to introduce in Congress a bill making the present commission permanent, but I certainly will refuse to do this if the miners

An attorney of the miners who was present at the conference said: "If Mr. Howell is allowed to accomplish what he seeks to do it will be one of the greatest victories working for a betterment of the industrial conditions of this country that has ever been done so far."

Would Not Discuss It. Neither Mr. Harmon nor Mr. Lloyd was

inclined to discuss the above after having

RIVAL COAL OPERATORS MEET.

Independents Want to Know Why They Were Abandoned.

NEW YORK, November 25.-A number of independent anthracite coal operators were in session here today and according to trustworthy reports President Baer operators present included Dr. J. M. Rice J. L. Cake, J. J. Jermyn, H. C. Reynolds, who is attorney for the operators; C. D. Simpson, W. W. Watkins, J. L. Crawford, and W. L. Connell, the recorder of Scranton. H. L. Fleming, who is an official of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, speaking for the delegation, said that the dependent operators were not here to ask for better terms from the coal roads, but that they did want to know why the coal road presidents had not given them a chance to present their side to the ar-

bitration commission. "The independents." Mr. Fleming added. coal road operators, and their treatmen of us at this time is incomprehensible. We desire to appear before the commission and will show our books if necessary.'

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

A New Program Under Consideration by the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War has under consid-

eration a new program for the disposition of troops in the Philippines. It has already been announced that the 14th, 18th and 23d regiments of infantry are to go to the Philippines next year, and it is probable that additional regiments will be designated for that duty. Of course, the 1st, 2d and 5th regiments of infantry and the 5th and 6th regiments of cavalry will be brought back, as originally intended, the term of service of those commands in the Philippines having been completed. Secretary Root has before him a tentative list which includes other regiments than those named for duty in the islands.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETS.

Affairs of Carnegie Institution Under Consideration.

The trustees of the Carnegie Institution met in the New Willard Hotel today in annual session, with Dr. D. E. Gilman, president of the institution, in the chair. The principal business of the forenoon session consisted of the reading and discussion of the report of the executive committee appointed at the meeting held last January. This report proved to be an extensive document, containing many recommendations for the establishment of a permanent university in acordance with the plans of Mr. Carnegie. These suggestions were discussed at length, but no conclusion was reached on any point, and on this accessing to any point, and on this accessing to any point, and on this accessing to the establishment of a permanent university of an overdraft of an overdraft is the immediate result of an overdraft for an overdraft boundaries determined.

It is hoped that all questions will be settled and presidential action secured in time for the legislative assembly of Porto Rico difficulties for some time. It exhausted its to provide for the disposition to be located and their boundaries determined.

The New Judge.

Wales has suffered from a stroke of apolicity, this own owing to his advanced age, sevel the work of the work of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico difficulties for some time. It exhausted its to provide for the disposition to be held during January and February, 1903. ment, containing many recommendations

tailed statement of the purport of the re-port was given out.

A majority of the members of the board was present, as follows: Senator Frye; president of the Senate; Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives; Secretary Langley of the Smithsonian Institution; John S. Billings, New York; William N. Frew, Pennsylvania; Lyman J. Gage, Illinois; Daniel C. Gilman, Maryland; John Hay, District of Columbia; Henry L. Hig-Hay, District of Columbia; Henry L. Hig-ginson, Massachusetts; Charles L. Hutchin-son, Illinois; William Lindsay, Kentucky; Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania; D. O. Mills, New York; S. Weir Mitchell, Penn-sylvania; William W. Morrow, California; Elihu Root, New York; Edward D. White, Louisiana; Charles D. Walcott, District of Columbia; Carroll D. Wright, District of Columbia.

YALE'S BASE BALL SCHEDULE. First Game Here April 9, With George-

town Team. NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 25 .-The schedule of games to be played by the Yale University base ball team next spring was announced today. It provides among

others for the following games: March 25, Georgetown, at New Haven; April 9, Georgetown, at Washington; April 10, Annapolis, at Annapolis; April 11, Uni-Virginia; April 14, Georgetown, at Washington; April 25, Philadelphia American League, at Philadelphia; April 15, Pennsylvania, at New Haven; May 2, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; May 4, Pennsylvania State, at New Haven; May 13, West varia state, at New Haven; May 13, West Virginia, at New Haven; May 21, Lafayette, at New Haven; May 25, Georgetown, at New Haven; May 30, Princeton, at New Haven; June 6, Princeton, at Princeton; June 13, Princeton (in case of tie), at New York; June 18, Harvard, at Cambridge; June 23, Harvard, at New Haven; June 27, Harvard, at New York (in case of tie).

GORMLEY DENIES CHARGES.

President of Chicago Masonic Temple Association on Stand.

CHICAGO, November 25. - President James H. Gormley of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, on trial for conspiracy to defraud Cook county by evading payment of the Masonic Temple taxes, took the stand in his own defense today and made a sweeping denial of all statements of Captain Edward Williams and Luke Wheeler, who were convicted and are under sentence on the same charge, and of Director D. C. Rush of the association, charging him with knowledge and approval of the plan to pay \$26,770 of taxes with \$20,000. He testified that he had never seen Luke Wheeler prior to the calling of his case for trial; denied the conversations between himself and Williams, sworn to by the latter, in which the details of the scheme were alleged to have been unfolded to him, and while admitting signing the \$20,000 check, declared that he did so in the regular course of business and not knowing for what purpose it was drawn.
"When did you first learn that the whole of the 1901 taxes were not paid?" he was

"I don't remember the date, but it was about the time of my indictment," was his

TWO MORE YALE MEN ARRESTED, Charged With Assault on Speculators in Tickets.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 25 .- Two more Yale students, John A. Moorehead of Allegheny, Pa., and Wm. R. Orthwein of St. Louis, Mo., were arrested today on charges growing out of the recent attack by a crowd of students upon speculators having tickets for the Yale-Harvard foot ber of the 'varsity foot ball squad, and Orthwein belonged to the base ball team last spring. They were charged with a technical breach of the peace, and were re-leased under bonds until next Saturday, when all five students who have been ar-rested for alleged complicity in the raid on ticket speculators will be given a hearing.

WANT WHISKY TAX REDUCED. Meeting of Kentucky Distillers' Association at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 25 .- Two meetings of considerable interest to distillers throughout the country took place here today. The members of the Kentucky Distillers' Association convened at the Galt House this morning to form plans to secure the reduction of the tax on whisky in bond from \$1.10 to 70 cents and the passage of the outage bill at the next session of Conment a general meeting of distillers was held to consider the question of insurance on whisky in bond and distillery property, with a view to obtaining a reduction in the

GEN. HOOD RETIRES.

It is Believed That Col. Hasbrouck

Will Succeed Him. A vacancy occurred in the list of brigadier generals in the army today by reason of the retirement of General Charles C. Hood, at his own request, under the forty years' service clause. It is stated at the War Department that his successor has not yet been finally selected, and that the matter will not be settled until after Congress meets. There is an impression in military circles that Colonel H. C. Hasbrouck, Artillery Corps, commanding the post of Fort Adams, Rhode Island, will be promoted to the vacancy.

ARRIVED OFF CULEBRA.

Ships of the North Atlantic Squadron at Their Rendezvous.

The ships of the North Atlantic squadon, which sailed from Hampton Roads a few days ago for Culebra, arrived there yesterday. The fleet consisted of the battle ships Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts and Indiana, the cruisers Detroit and Cincinnati, the gunboat Machias and the Culgoa and Fortune. The Culgoa, which is a supply ship, accompanied by the coilier Lebanon and the cruiser San Francisco, proceeded immediately for the Gulf of Parla, Island of Trinidad, where they will await the coming of the South Atlantic and the European squadrons, which are to rendezvous there. The maneuvers are to commence December 5.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

End of the Five Years' Leave of Ab-

sence of Civil Engineer Peary. Civil Engineer Robert P. Peary, who recently returned from an exploration of the arctic, has reported his arrival at the Navy Department, and indicated his readiness for active duty. He paid his respects to Secretary Moody and Assistant Secretary Darling yesterday afternoon. He has recovered almost entirely from the operation recently performed in Philadelphia for the amputation of several toes which were frost-bitten in the arctic. He still walks with a slight limp, but has been able to dispense with the use of cane and crutch.

The five years' leave of absence granted Civil Engineer Peary to pursue his arctic investigations has now expired and between

The President's Message to Congress Completed.

DOCUMENT IN TYPE

VICE GOVERNOR WRIGHT OF THE PHILIPPINES HERE.

Comparatively Short Session of the Cabinet-The New York Situation Discussed With Chairman Dunn.

President Roosevelt completed his message to Congress last night and the full message will be in printed form tonight. versity of Virginia; April 13, University of | The government printing office has handled the message in sections, and all of it was in type yesterday except the portions that were concluded by the President last night. These portions dealt with the tariff and trusts. As the views of the President on these questions are now in type, ready for Congress, his attitude on them could be in no way affected by conferences the remainder of this week with republican leaders. It is understood that the message is not so long as those of recent years, and will probably prove a model of executive brevity. Having recommended brevity to department officials the President is going to set the example in his own discussion of

A Short Cabinet Meeting.

A comparatively short session of the cabinet was held today, the meeting lasting a little more than an hour. All the members were present except Secretary Root. Postmaster General Payne remained with the President a considerable time after the

Vice Governor Wright Calls.

Gen. Luke Wright, vice governor of the Philippines, called on the President after the cabinet session and remained some time with him. General Wright says he will remain in the United States about ninety days. His health, he said, had been good while in the islands, and he saw nothing wrong with the cilmate so far as health was concerned, if residents would take proper care of themselves.

President Roosevelt spent an exceedingly busy hour prior to the assembling of the cabinet. He saw and talked with a large number of visitors in that time and discussed important subjects with some of them. He received two foreign ministers and a number of senators and representa

Foreign Ministers Call.

Minister Quesada of Cuba, called on the President on a personal matter. They knew each other well and their relations are most friendly. Just before his call at the White House Mr. Quesada had been to the State Department, where he had shown Secretary Hay a cablegram from Senor Zaldo, secretary of state of the Cuban government, saying that the strike situation in Havana was well in hand and that order was assured. Senor Zaldo conveyed assurances that the situation was not serious and

would be handled without trouble.

The Italian ambassador, Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, was the other foreign representative who called on the President. He was with Mr. Roosevelt a short time. Judge W. W. Morrow of California, who is a personal friend of the President, had a chat with the chief executive. Judge Morrow was in Congress from California from 1885-1891, and was acquainted with President Roosevelt at that time. Judge Morrow talked with the President about conditions on the Pacific coast and the sentiments of the people on a number of mat-

The New York Situation.

Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton, chairman of the republican state central committee of New York, was one of the callers upon President Roosevelt before the meeting of the cabinet. They had a chat, during which the political situation in New York was discussed briefly.

Representative Richardson of Alabama obtained from the President a promise to appoint Augustine W. White to a second lieutenancy in the army. Mr. White is a member of an old Alabama family, and had the cordial support in his application for appointment of John C. Greenaway, an officer of the President's regiment, the Rough Riders.

Senator Fairbanks in Conference. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana spent some time with the President, presumably in dis-cussing the tariff and other questions. It is not thought that the Indiana judgeship will be passed upon by the President for some time. The resignation of Judge Baker was effective some time ago, but the President is in no hurry to fill the place. The belief strongly prevails that the vacancy will be

Fairbanks, and that the President has already informed the senior Indiana senator that he will be pleased to have him indorse a good man. Senator Dietrich of Nebraska, Chief Justice Fuller, Representative Tawney of Minnesota, Representative Cooper, General Leonard Wood and Hamin Garland, the

filled by a man to be named by Senator

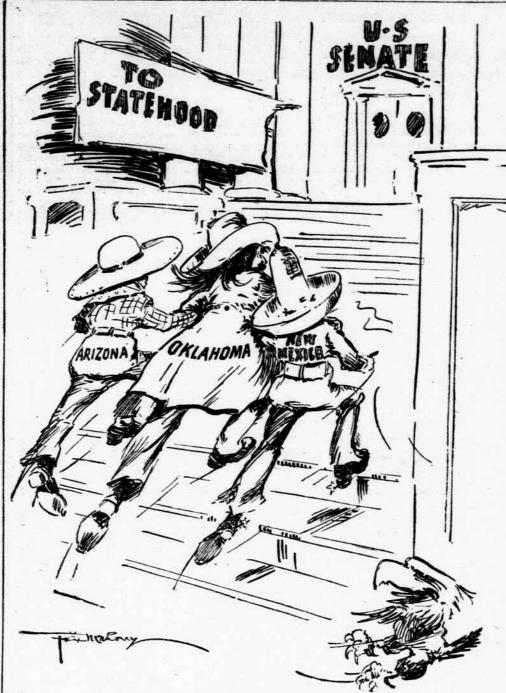
western novelist, were among the others seen by the President. IGLESIAS NOT FLEEING.

Obtained Congressional Permission to Leave the Country. Referring to news from San Jose, pub lished today, under the heading "Dr. Iglesias Flees From Costa Rica," Mr. Calvo, the minister from that country, made the following statement: "Some time after the

inauguration last May of the new administration ex-President Iglesias asked for a leave of absence from the country, the constitution providing that no president should leave the country within one year after the inauguration of the succeeding one unless authorized by congress, Congress granted Mr. Iglesias' request, there being no reason to the contrary. Since that time the newspapers had given how set the tended do papers had given news of his intended de-parture from time to time, and Costa Ric-ans residing in the United States expected Mr. Iglesias in this country almost positively since September last. Therefore the announcement that he has sailed in a secret manner is not correct." Minister Calvo expresses great gratifica-tion over the fact that Costa Rica has not any exiles. The country is, as usual, tran-quil and peaceful.

ENGLISH WOOL TRUST FAILS. Started in 1899 With Capital

\$9,575,000. LONDON, November 25.-The Yorkshire Wool Combers' Association, organized in 1809, with a capital of \$9,575,000, has sent a circular to its shareholders announcing the appointment of a receiver. The failure is the immediate result of an overdraft



A DEAD STOP REACHED ATTACKS HERR KRUPP

NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING ISTH- | VORWAERTS SNEERS AT HIS AL-MIAN CANAL TREATY.

Report of Secretary Hay to the Cabinet | Men Are Discharged Without Receiv--Original Concessions Will Expire in 1904.

Secretary Hay while presenting the sub-In fact, it appears that the negotiations have come to a dead stop, and while no such thing as an ultimatum has passed the statement that Mr. Concha, the Colombian minister here, has distinctly informed the State Department that he cannot, in behalf in the near future are not very bright.

Of course, this state of affairs will stimulate the negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the alternate route, but it now appears that the diplomatic represent-atives of those countries are not disposed to allow themselves to be used to coerce cent of what they have earned in the firm's Colombia, and they are therefore desirous of remaining in the background until 't shall be clearly established that no treaty

can be made between Colombia and the United States. One of the statements of fact in connection with the Panama route which has been brought to the attention of the Department of State is that the original canal conces sions will expire in 1904, and it has been suggested that the Colombian government has that fact in mind and is disposed to refrain from making a treaty now, in the expectation that the franchise will lapse and it may thus be in a position to build the canal itself or sell a new concession. Such a course would raise a very serious question between the Colombian government, the Panama Canal Company, the French government and the government of the United States as to whether or not a supplementary decree extending the con-cession ten years from 1904 was valid.

CAPT. HANCOCK'S TRIAL. Was Acquitted of Charge of Drunken-

ness on the Street. The War Department has been informed of the result of the court-martial proceedings in the case of Capt. Wm. F. Hancock, Artillery Corps, tried at San Francisco on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specification alleged that the accused appeared on the pub- | Postmaster General's Position Regardlic streets of San Francisco so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to cause his arrest and confinement by the police on the charge of drunkenness; that he used profane and improper language to the police officer who arrested him and also that he was disorderly in the hall of justice to which he was conducted, with the result that he was placed in jail, "to assistant postmaster general. the disgrace of the military service." He In explanation of this course pleaded not guilty to the charge and specification and was acquitted by the court-martial. The findings of the court were approved by Gen. Hughes, commanding the Department of California, who ordered

Capt, Hancock's release from arrest and his restoration to duty. SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

Report of the Commissioner of the Interior for Porto Rico.

The annual report of W. H. Elliott, commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico, announces substantial progress along all governmental lines in the island. Much attention is being paid to road building and bridge construction in order to assure to labor the means of reaching the markets with the products of the soil.

The Porto Ricans are being instructed what to plant and how to cultivate most economically and profitably. Sanitary rules and regulations have been introduced and the people encouraged in habits of cleanliness and correct living, and also assisted in matters affecting trade and com-merce at home and abroad.

Concerning public lands, the report says the various departments of the federal government will be asked to make known their wishes concerning properties at present occupied by or needed for their accommodation. The buik of the property invalved comprises lands of little present value, but which may become salable if the island continues to develop and prosper as conditions now prevailing warrant the hope. They need to be located and their boundaries determined

LEGED BENEVOLENCE.

ing What They Paid in Assessments.

BERLIN, November 25.-The socialist orject of the canal negotiations to the cabinet | gan Vorwaerts, in a page and a half today, today was not able to report that any pro- deals with what it calls the "hypocrisy of gress had been made during the past week. idealizing Herr Krupp as a benevolent genius." The paper does not touch on the immediate charges which it brought against the deceased, but analyzes the pension sysprecise situation may be described in the tem of the Krupp firm, which, it says, is a "species of refined swindling," adding: "The enormous so-called benevolent funds have been built up by compulsory contributions of his government, accept the latest prop- from employes, who could be arbitrarily deosition of the United States as a basis of a prived of participation in the advantages. canal treaty. Now the State Department | They are required to contribute 2½ per cent has already let it be known that it has of their wages for twenty years before they come to the end of its concessions, so that are eligible to a pension upon disability. In the chances of a renewal of the negotiations | the meantime if an employe is discharged or resigns he loses all he has contributed. often exceeding \$250. The employes are morally and economically terrorized and must in humility accept every petty regulation of the firm's officials or lose 2½ per cent of what they have earned in the firm's

Large Numbers Discharged.

The number of men leaving or discharged during the past three years averaged 7,000 or 8,000 yearly. The employes found the system so unsatisfactory that five great meetings were held this year for the purpose of seeking legal redress."

The Vorwaerts cites an instance of a labor representative on the advisory committee of the benevolent pension fund who mildly criticised the management, and who, several days later, having in the meantime paid his annual dues, was dismissed. The paper also quotes the German budget committee proceedings as showing that the Krupp works have been charging the navy \$100 per ton above what the United States pays for nickel-steel plates, amounting yearly to \$750,000 for Herr Krupp and the

The attacks on Herr Krupp and the intense sensation which they created have caused a furious political discussion, the socialists calling attention to the "degen-erating influence of great wealth," and the conservatives pointing out "the desperate character of the socialist attack upon the existing order of society.'

MUST LEAVE IF THEY WED.

ing Female Employes. A general order "That on and after December 1, 1902, a woman classified employe in the postal service who shall change her name by marriage shall not be reappointed" has been issued from the office of the first

In explanaton of this course the first as sistant, Mr. Robert S. Wynne, said today that the Postmaster General strongly opposed the continuation in office of women who have married while on the governmental rolls and whose husbands are now living. Mr. Payne's position, according to Mr. Wynne, is that a wife's place is at home instead of at work elsewhere, and that unless the husband can earn enough to support both the two should not marry. In his judgment one salary to a family is

sufficient. From the developments of today it is possible steps may be taken to prevent the continuation in the department of woman clerks who were married before this order was issued. One instance has been discovered where such a clerk earns \$1,400 per annum and is married to a male clerk in the Interior Department who earns \$1,800 per annum. A number of similar instances, where the salaries paid either equal those specified or are somewhat less, are known to exist. In order to make the matter en-tirely plain Mr. Payne has directed his bureau chiefs to prepare lists of all woman clerks on their rolls who are married and

SECRETARY ROOT DEPARTS.

whose husbands are now alive.

Notified of the Serious Illness of His Father-in-Law.

Secretary Root left Washington for New York this afternoon hastily upon receiving notice of the very serious illness of Mrs. Root's father, Mr. Salem H. Wales. Mr

"If you can't reach customers through The Star you can't reach them at all." (Signed)

D. G. PFEIFFER, Pianos, 1324 and 1326 F St.

GOULD APPOINTED

Vacancy on Bench Filled by the President.

SKETCH OF NEW JUDGE

THE APPOINTMENT POPULAR AMONG CITIZENS AND LAWYERS.

Kept Busy Today Receiving Congratulations-Expresses Appreciation of His New Honors-Some Opinions.

Attorney General Knox, just before the cabinet meeting at the White House today. announced that the President had decided to appoint Ashley M. Gould judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The appointment of Mr. Gould has been expected for seevral days by his friends, but the matter was kept exceedingly quiet to prevent any of the plans going wrong. Senator McComas of Maryland talked with the President yesterday about the vacancy on the District bench and obtained from the latter assurances that Mr. Gould's selection would probably be made without delay. Although a local man, Mr. Gould's former citizenship in Maryland drew to him the strong support of the Maryland republicans. Mr. Gould, therefore, had behind him the strongest kind of local indorsement besides outside strength that did much to secure him the position The two judgeships, that on the local bench and the Court of Claims vacancy, have been unfilled for a number of months, in fact, since the early summer, and there has been an endless amount of speculation



as to who would fill them. A strong effort was made to land the District judicial office for an outside man, and it was feared at one time that this would be the case. President had about determined upon the appointment of Senator McLaurin of South Carolina to the Court of Claims and John G. Thompson of Illinois, at present assistant attorney general of the Department of remonstrance against an outside man be ing appointed, and the President was for a long time seriously considering what he would do. Then Senator McLaurin wrote a letter declining the Court of Claims judgeship, and this left the President an opportunity to please the people of the District by giving them what they desired and asked for. Mr. Thompson was eliminated from the local field and his candidacy transferred to the Court of Claims, but it was soon ascertained that he would not be appointed to either position. The President then began to look around to determine which one of the three local candidates he would appoint His choice fell upon Mr. Gould, who had been spoken of in the highest terms by everybody who had talked to the President about the vacancy. Attorney General Knox, whose opinion of judicial timber has much weight with the President, praised the record of Mr. Gould as an officer of the government and his record and attain-ments as a man. In every way Mr. Gould was most highly spoken of.

The appointment of Mr. Gould is expected at the White House to be pleasing to the people of the District. Mr. Gould is a local man, having lived here for many years, and is identified with the interests of the District to the fullest extent. His qualifications for the position are not disputed by

The Appointment Popular.

The announcement this morning of his appointment was first conveyed to Mr. Gould, who was in his office in the city hall, by a Star reporter. The tiding, spread throughout the building and the neighborheod with surprising rapidity, and soon the new justice was holding a general recep-tion, his callers including members of the bar, the other justices, the United States marshal, the court officials, the register of wills, the District surveyor and scores of employes. Commissioner West left his office in the District building and hurried omice in the District building and nurried across, through the rain, to personally congratulate the appointee. The large number of callers and the earnestness with which they expressed their approval of the President's selection made manifest the pronounced popularity enjoyed by Mr. Gould. The telephone was constantly ringing and The telephone was constantly ringing and the day was a busy one for him. No local appointment of recent years, from the expressions heard on all sides, has caused such general and emphatic satisfaction. Mr. Henry E. Davis, who when United States attorney for the District of Columbia several years ago appointed Mr. Gould an assistant in the office, expressed not only his own idea of the selection, but that

of hundreds of others, as follows "Mr. Gould's appointment is ideal. He is a learned, studious and acute lawyer, is fair beyond qualification and possesses the judicial temperament in the highest degree "The community owes the President its most sincere thanks and congratulations on this evidence of his interest in its affairs. If I should speak a volume I could not say

If I should speak a volume I could not say more than in these few words—the appointment is beyond praise."

While accepting the congratulations of the never-ending stream of callers Mr. Gould endeavored to respond to the queries of a Star reporter. "I am naturally highly gratified with the appointment," he said, "and also with the generous indorsement of the members of the bar. In making the selection I am sure the President was influenced in choosing me over the other genenced in choosing me over the other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned more by reason of the fact that I have in the natural course of events a longer time to devote to the position than they would

have had.
"I think I have as high an appreciation as any lawyer can have of the responsibilities that rest upon a judge, and shall have but one aim, and that is to use every fac-

ulty I possess in attempting to meet the re-quirements of the place."